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"H.K. MUNICIPAL COUNCIL" Chamber Of Commerce Submits Report Expressing Members' Views

Nanking On Kowloon City

Shanghai, Sept. 17.
At a Nanking press conference today, a spokesman of the Chinese Foreign Office confirmed that China is not prepared to relinquish any treaty rights and that it was natural that she would accordingly arrange for an early re-establishment of Chinese civil jurisdiction in Kowloon City.

In Shanghai yesterday, a resolution urging Nanking to open negotiations for the rendition of Hong Kong, Kowloon and Macao was passed at a general meeting of the Shanghai City Council.

The Shanghai City Council has come in for a great deal of criticism lately for what is considered mismanagement of its own affairs, one of the latest being an attempt at traffic control which resulted in complete chaos.—Our Own Correspondent.

"Pooh-Pooh!"

Nanking, Sept. 17.
"China has not waived her jurisdiction over Kowloon City," declared Dr. Ho Feng Shan, Director of the Foreign Office, today in the presence of any formal diplomatic representations, responsible British quarters, in Nanking are inclined to pooh-pooh the idea that Kowloon has threatened to become a first class diplomatic controversy, following the report that the Chinese authorities are preparing to take over the administration.

"Dr. Ho's statement was apparently made in answer to the statement issued by the Hong Kong Government spokesman, in which the spokesman denied that Kowloon City is Chinese territory and that China has jurisdiction over the area," a release by the Foreign Ministry stated.

The British stand in ignoring the apate of provocative statements whipped up on the status of Kowloon City recalls the attitude adopted in Chungking some months ago when student demonstrators paraded outside the British Embassy with "Return Hong Kong to China" slogans.

Embassy Statement

While a British Embassy official pointed out that the Kowloon civil administration "was a matter of interpretation," it is learned that official British representatives in Nanking are unlikely to issue a statement identifying His Majesty's Government with the current entanglement.

The latest Kowloon bubble started a couple of days ago when a Hong Kong spokesman denied that Kowloon City was Chinese territory and stated that China "has no sovereignty over that area."

The Chinese Central News Agency commented: "Hong Kong's spokesman was purely one-sided and contradicts the stipulations of the Peking Treaty." Practically all newspapers in Nanking played up this comment under such headings as "Kowloon is ours,"—Reuter.

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Voters Should Be British Subjects

After H. E. the Governor's announcement on May 1 as to the desire of His Majesty's Government that the people of Hong Kong should be given a greater share in the management of their affairs, the Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce was invited to express its views on the subject.

A special Committee was appointed and its Report, which was almost unanimously adopted by the members of the Chamber, is given below.

In accordance with a resolution of the General Committee passed at a meeting held on June 24, this Committee was formed to draw up proposals for submission first to the General Committee and, in due course, to members of the Chamber. The Committee consisted of the Chairman (The Hon. Mr. R. D. Gillespie), the Hon. D. F. Landale, Mr. J. R. Jones, Mr. G. Miskin and Mr. C. C. Roberts.

The Special Committee held a number of meetings and formulated certain recommendations which they submit in the following report:—

Having regard to the announcement made by H. E. the Governor on May 1, 1946, that it was the policy of His Majesty's Government that the constitution of the Colony should be revised on a more liberal basis as soon as possible, the Committee did not think it was within its terms of reference to consider whether there was any demand on the part of the residents of the Colony for a change in the constitution, but limited its discussion to the consideration of the principles on which such revision, if deemed necessary, should be based.

In particular, the Committee was asked whether the establishment of a Municipal Council and the transference to it of some of the functions of Government would be the most satisfactory method of carrying out the intentions of His Majesty's Government, or whether some other method commended itself.

Best Method

In principle, the Committee considered that the best method of giving to the inhabitants of the Colony a fuller and more responsible share in the management of their own affairs would be the establishment of a Municipal Council, consisting

Wives' Priority

The following have been added to the priority list for Hong Kong wives in England:—

12C—Caroline Frederica Sprague (wife of Govt. Marine Surveyor), 131A—Marjory McLennan (wife of Ship's officer), 131B—Georgina Smart (wife of ship's master), 145A—Edna Lily Holmes (wife of ship's officer), 149B—Julia E. Mann (wife of Banker), 207B—Clara Maxwell Crampton (wife of ship's officer), 12D—Mary Bailton (wife of shipping manager), 12E—Nellie Stoker (wife of accountant), 80A—Olive Finnie (wife of master mariner), 90A—Gertrude Gardner (wife of PWD officer), 91A—Helen Shearer Thomson and Robert Shearer Thomson, (children of A. M. Thomson), 94F—Aimee Elizabeth Emily Webb (wife of civil servant), 95A—Elsie Ward Bryburgh (wife of electrician), 99A—Pauline Armstrong Barker Bligh (wife of University lecturer), 104A—Katherine Barrowa Robb (wife of accountant), 112A—Louisa Helen Bondall (wife of civil servant), 113A—Ann Crozier (wife of schoolmaster), 124B—Margaret Mary Woodward (wife of engineer), 141A—Edith Flora Hance (wife of merchant), 200A—Mary Cousins (wife of civil servant), 278A—Peggy Orchard (wife of civil servant), 278B—Joan Widdows (wife of civil servant), 280C—Catherine Scott Hall (wife of accountant), 280—Alice Stuart Sulzberger (wife of R. Stuart).

SQUATTERS "DOWN UNDER"

Brisbane, Sept. 17.
The London squatters' movement has spread to Australia. More than 100 families moved into vacant military camps in the Brisbane suburbs today.—Associated Press.

It would automatically eliminate certain members who have in the past been official members of the Legislative Council, such as the Director of Public Works and the Director of Medical Services who would, if the Committee's recommendations for a municipal administration were adopted, become municipal servants.

In order to maintain the necessary liaison between the Municipal Council and the Colonial Government, the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Municipal Council should be ex officio unofficial members of the Legislative Council. It was thought that it would be more acceptable to the community if the unofficial members of the Legislative Council—instead of being appointed by the Governor—were elected by representative bodies such as the Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce, the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, and the Justices of the Peace, and the principle of nomination be discontinued.

No Duplication

In recommending the establishment of a Municipal Council it was considered essential that the change should not permit of a duplication or overlapping of the functions or staff of the Colonial and Municipal Governments or involve the community in greater expense than if the present system were continued.

A Municipal Council might have an advantage in being in a better position to employ locally-engaged staff and to evolve terms of service under which more effective and more economical control over municipal employees could be exercised.

A large proportion of the technical and professional employees in the Colonial Service would probably be required to continue in their respective posts under a municipal administration and until such time as the Municipal Council could engage its own staff it would be necessary for such Colonial Officers to be safeguarded by Government both as to their terms of service and prospects of promotion. Ultimately, however, the staff of all the services taken over should be superannuated by and merge into the Council's own staff.

(Continued on page 4)

Five M.P.s. In H.K.

Five M.P.s.—three Labour, two Conservative—arrived in Hong Kong by air yesterday and are to fly on to Shanghai this morning. They are en route to Japan on the invitation of General MacArthur.

The M.P.s, who left England on September 8, touched down in their Dakota at 2.15 p.m. yesterday. They are:—

Lieut.-Col. Evelyn M. King, Labour (Cornwall), Penryn and Falmouth division;
Rev. Gordon Lang, Labour (Chester, Stalybridge and Hyde division);
Mercedith F. Titterton, Labour (Bradford, South division);
Commander T. D. Galbraith, R.N., Conservative (Glasgow, Pollok division); and
Trigadier Fitzroy H. Maclean, C.B.E., Conservative (Lancashire, Lancaster division).

They are en route to Japan both on a general tour and for conferences with Allied Hqs. officials on various aspects of the occupation. According to an Associated Press despatch from Tokyo, they are to visit the Japanese Diet, the War Crimes trials and various industries in Tokyo before going on by train to Kyoto, Osaka and Kure to visit British occupation headquarters and units of the Royal Navy.

On their return to Tokyo about the first week in October, the M.P. delegation is expected to hold a conference with General MacArthur.

ROOSEVELT REVELATIONS

What F.D.R. Thought Of Mme. Chiang

New York, Sept. 17.
The late President Franklin D. Roosevelt viewed Madame Chiang Kai-shek as "an opportunist," Elliott Roosevelt said today in the third of four excerpts from his forthcoming book. He quotes his father as adding: "I would certainly not like to be known as her enemy. China must be kept in the war. With all their shortcomings we have got to depend on the Chiangs."

Former Ambassador Patrick Hurley was described as "invaluable" in President Roosevelt's work with the Chinese. "I can give him an assignment that I would never give a man in the State Department," the elder Roosevelt told his son. "Men in the State Department have tried to conceal messages to me, delay them, hold them up somehow just because some of those career diplomats are not in accord with what they know I think they should be working for Winston (Churchill). As a matter of fact a lot of times they are."

Second Nature

Elliott says that after his first encounter with Madame, he stated she "has for so long a time dealt with people—and especially men—on the basis of winning charm and simulated interest that by now it is her second nature."

"I would fear to watch her first nature at work," Elliott said. "Frankly it would terrify me."

But when he communicated his thoughts to his father the President replied "I don't know that I would put it so strongly. She is an opportunist," and then he stressed that China must be kept in the war regardless of the shortcomings of the Chiangs.

Eldest Stalin

Elliott said that as far back as the Tehran conference in 1943 President Roosevelt agreed with Stalin that the individual

ROCKET HYSTERIA

New York, Sept. 17.
Dr. Carl Mann Siegbahn, Sweden's leading nuclear physicist and a Nobel prize winner, dismissed as "hysteria" the reports of ghost rockets flying over Sweden. "I personally examined one of these rockets. It was a meteorite," he said. "He added that he was 'very suspicious about the existence of any such missiles.'—Associated Press.

LaGuardia's Dispute With U.S. Army

Frankfurt, Sept. 16.
General Joseph McNarney, Military Governor of the United States occupation zone in Germany, said today that dispatches from the meeting of the United Nations Economic and Social Council at Lake Success indicated that Mr. Fiorello LaGuardia, Mayor of New York, had again criticized the performances of the American military authorities in Germany.

"In view of my original reply to earlier attacks made by Mr. LaGuardia in Geneva, I consider any further comment on my part superfluous," General McNarney added. He said on Aug. 21 that Mr. LaGuardia had made several charges against the United States Army, one of them being that the Army opposed the continuation of UNRRA in the field of the care and repatriation of displaced persons.

He described this as a baseless and incorrect misinterpretation and a serious blow to the military establishments because they had depended heavily on UNRRA for the expert administration of these camps. General McNarney also denied an allegation, which he said had been made by Mr. LaGuardia, that the Army "sneered" at the United States Government's attempt to help repatriation of Polish displaced persons" by giving 60 to 80 days' rations to those who would go home.—Reuter.

Piracy Raid In H. K. Waters

A large scale piracy raid, carried out with the precision and planning of a military "combined operation," was made on the fishing village of Yim Tin on Saturday evening. Details of the attack were made known yesterday when it was revealed that the 60 pirates who took part were armed with two light machine guns, 54 rifles, and hand grenades.

Reports state that the pirates were well organized and well disciplined. The raid was scheduled for seven o'clock in the evening and was made as a synchronized double attack. While one party of marauders entered the village from the surrounding countryside, others carried out a minor amphibious operation by landing from junks.

Present information does not indicate the degree of success with which the pirates' daring was rewarded, or whether casualties were suffered by the villagers or the attackers.

A further indication of the planning behind the raid was the fact that a pirate scout-party reconnoitred the British Command outpost at She Tau Kok, several miles distant from Yim Tin, in an attempt to learn how many soldiers were stationed there.

The escort vessel H.M.S. Whitland Bay, one of several ships used by the Royal Navy for anti-piracy work in the neighbourhood of Hong Kong, left harbour last evening to patrol the waters in the vicinity of Yim Tin.

JEWS TO JOIN IN CONFERENCE

London, Sept. 17.
Three leaders of the Executive of the Jewish Agency here received authority to propose to Mr. Bevin Jewish participation in the Palestine conference when they return to London.

They are Dr. Nahum Goldman, Mr. Berl Locker and Mr. Brockett. At the time Reuters Diplomatic Correspondent writes that Jewish Agency leaders in Palestine are being informed of the move.

The Agency Executive, it is understood, feels that the British plan for provincial autonomy has been killed by Arab opposition and that the time has now come to discuss alternatives, including the partition of Palestine, which the Jewish Agency supports.—Reuter.

Mufti On The Job

Jerusalem, Sept. 17.
The Palestine Arab Higher Committee will leave for Alexandria on Friday in response to an "urgent summons" sent to them on September 8 by the Mufti of Jerusalem, to discuss the Palestine conference.—Reuter.

JEWISH SPLIT

Jerusalem, Sept. 16.
A split in the Palestine Jewish ranks has developed with the scattering of Stern Gang pamphlets throughout Jerusalem, declaring that the Jewish Agency is "powerless to silence Jewish arms."

Claiming that the Agency had failed in its leadership and planning, the pamphlets say armed violence will continue until the Jews have been given "complete freedom and independence in Palestine."—Reuter.

London, Sept. 17.
Sir James Jeans, 69, astronomer and author, died yesterday at his home in Dorset.

He served as a professor of applied mathematics at Princeton University from 1906 to 1909 besides holding important posts in His Majesty's Government.

Sir James applied mathematics to many branches of physics and astronomy. Outside the field of astronomy, he worked principally in the field of the kinetic theory of gases, and radiation.—Associated Press.

Cheers At Bow Street

London, Sept. 16.
When five leading London Communists appeared before the magistrate at the well-known Bow Street police court the case against them, of conspiring to incite people to trespass, was postponed until tomorrow week.

The Communists left the court to the cheers of their supporters outside, after paying £50 each bail. It is understood that the Cabinet will consider tomorrow's high court proceedings—seeking to secure eviction of squatters who have seized empty London buildings—when it meets tomorrow afternoon but no further statement of policy is likely.

Extra police were on duty today outside the Prime Minister's residence, after reports that squatters intended making a petition there.—Reuter.

Soviet-U.S. "Clash" In Berlin

Berlin, Sept. 17.
Five Red Army men, armed with tommy-guns and led by an official of the Russian occupation authorities, raided an American M.P. station near the Tempelhof aerodrome, Berlin, on Saturday night, it was disclosed today by U.S. intelligence officers, who stated that "bloodshed was narrowly averted."

Captain A. Feldman, in charge of the station, countered by placing seven American tommy-gunners in a ring outside the Russians as they appeared to be about to open fire, a military intelligence spokesman added. Captain Feldman then summoned a riot squad of armoured cars, a platoon of machine-gunners and armed military police to seal off the building.

The incident—described as the most serious rift between the United States and Russian army personnel—began when the Russians, under Lieutenant Morosov, demanded that "two traitors to the Soviet," said to be men of Polish origin, who had been taken to the station for questioning, should be handed over.

When told that his request should be made through the usual official channels, Lieutenant Morosov "became very tough," banged the table and started using "vile language."

Captain Feldman then took counteraction. This provoked Lieutenant Morosov to threaten to call in a company of the Red Army guard but the calling out of the riot squad and a telephone call from the Central Commandatura persuaded him to take a quieter line.

THE WEATHER

A weak anticyclone covers Japan and Malaya. Pressure is high over Central China. A ridge of high pressure extends over the Yellow Sea and continues to move eastwards. A low pressure trough east from the Philippines has intensified.

Today's forecast—Light south-west winds, continuing; fair or fine and warm.
Yesterday's temperature:—Maximum: 80.0 deg.
Minimum: 78.3 deg.
Sunshine: 11.3 hours.
Rainfall: Nil.
Max. Rel. Humidity: 92 per cent.

not touch the sea at all. It is worked on the principle of three 4000 h.p. turbine-propelled, multi-turbine marine engines. Nobody knows how the ship will behave.

WALLACE STICKS TO HIS GUNS

Intends To Repeat New York Speech

Byrnes Expected To Reply

Washington, Sept. 16. The Secretary of Commerce and former vice-President, Mr. Henry Wallace, in a statement today said he stood by his New York speech of last Thursday and intends to speak on the same subject again within the near future. In his New York speech Mr. Wallace denounced "British Imperialism" and urged a milder American policy towards Russia. President Truman at first endorsed the speech but after the outcry in some American papers and elsewhere later said he had been misunderstood; he had not approved the speech but only Mr. Wallace's right to make the speech.

The formal statement by Mr. Wallace issued by the Department of Commerce reads: "I stand upon my New York speech. It was interesting to find that both the extreme right and the extreme left disagreed with the views I expressed. Feeling as I do, however, that most Americans are concerned about and are willing to work for peace I intend to continue my efforts for a just and lasting peace and I shall within the near future speak on this subject again."

Administration leaders are believed to be engaged on planning measures to repair the damage to the prestige of United States foreign policy abroad and unity at home, resulting from Mr. Wallace's attack on the Secretary of State, Mr. James Byrnes, and President Truman's endorsement of it—later repudiated.

Byrnes To Speak

It is expected that Mr. Byrnes will in the near future make an unequivocal and forthright statement on American foreign policy, particularly regarding Russia and then that President Truman will emphatically endorse it.

There are, however, strong demands here for more specific action to be taken by President Truman and a "Wallace swing" campaign is in full swing in the Republican press, demanding that if Mr. Wallace fails to resign on his own initiative, the President should demand it.

Sources close to Mr. Wallace say definitely that he will not resign and that his next speech on Sept. 23 will deal with the same subject as last Thursday. They say Mr. Wallace regards his New York statement as the middle road between extreme anti-Russians and pro-Russians. He believes President Truman has done the only thing he could do in the present circumstances.

Next Move

Added significance is attached to Mr. Wallace's statement in view of the fact that Mr. Wallace telephoned to the President just before releasing his statement and presumably read it to him.

Despite President Truman's press conference statement last week that Mr. Wallace's speech was in line with Mr. Byrnes's policy no one here in official or unofficial quarters regards Mr.

Washington, Sept. 16.

Byrnes's and Mr. Wallace's ideas about the policy towards Britain and Russia as reconcilable. Since Mr. Wallace and the President have stated their position it is felt here that the next move is up to the Secretary of State, who has not spoken to the President by telephone since the incident.—Reuter.

Fags Boon's Only Privilege

London, Sept. 16.

Continuing his evidence, Major Cecil Boon, who is charged with aiding the enemy while a prisoner-of-war in Hong Kong, said that he received no privileges for acting as liaison officer, except cigarettes. He received no extra rations.

When he went into the camp he weighed between ten and 11 stone. At a monthly weighing he was about seven stone 12 pounds.

Asked by his counsel, Mr. G. O. Slade, to give instances of how he assisted fellow prisoners, Major Boon said he obtained permission for illuminated greeting cards to be sent out to friends and relatives.

Under cross-examination by Colonel Halse, prosecuting officer, Major Boon said he considered he did his duty to the Crown during the time he was in Shamshulpo Camp.

Colonel Halse—Other prisoners of war in Shamshulpo were not prepared to cooperate with the Japanese like you, were they?

Did The Same

Major Boon—When they were in prisons of the Japanese, they did the same as me.

Colonel Halse—Whenever you took someone to the Japanese, who was making a complaint, or asked to see the Japanese, they were beaten up?

Major Boon—Not always. Major Boon said he did not tell anyone he was going to make searches for the Japanese.

Colonel Halse—Yet you were going to make searches?

No Spying

Major Boon—I did not always know where I was going. Colonel Halse—You did everything the Japanese told you.

Major Boon—Yes, unless I had permission not to do anything.

PENICILLIN BY PARACHUTE

Auckland, Sept. 16.

Aircraft were today ordered to stand by to drop penicillin to the steamer *Freemantle* as soon as she comes within flying range.

The *Freemantle*, when 300 miles northwest of Cook Island on her way from Brisbane to America, radiated that she had two serious pneumonia cases on board, with her penicillin down to two days supply.—Reuter.

MENZIES HECKLED

Sydney, Sept. 16.

Police made 16 arrests after Mr. Robert Gordon Menzies, leader of the Australian Right Wing Opposition, was prevented by hecklers from addressing election meetings in Sydney last night.

The hecklers, described as "Communists", booed, yelled, cut the wires of loudspeakers, and hurled bags containing scrap iron at the platform. One of the bags narrowly missed Mr. Menzies, who ducked.—Reuter.

Truman Asks World Meet Of Science

New York, Sept. 17.

President Harry Truman today asked the United Nations to summon a world scientific conference to study global resources, including "possible peaceful uses of atomic energy within the next few decades."

The President's request was submitted through Mr. John G. Winant, American representative on the Economic and Social Council, asking the Council to convene the conference during the last six months of 1947 somewhere in the United States.

Declaring that the conservation of resources "can become a major basis of peace," Mr. Truman said "Warfare has taken a heavy toll of many national resources, and rebuilding nations and industrialization of under-developed areas will require additional large depletion of them. Waste, destruction and uneconomic use of resources anywhere damages mankind's common estate."

"Real or exaggerated fear of resource shortages and declining standards of living have, in the past, involved nations in warfare. Every member of the United Nations is deeply interested in preventing a recurrence of that fear and those consequences," the President added.—Associated Press.

Morrison Trip Just Courtesy

Belfast, Sept. 16.

Mr. Herbert Morrison, Lord President of the Council, on his way home after a holiday in Eire, denied today that he had come to Ireland as an intermediary between Ulster and Eire regarding border questions.

He added that no high politics had been discussed with Mr. Eamon de Valera, or with Northern Ireland Ministers. His visit was purely a courtesy one.

Mr. Morrison said that Britain would be glad to see Eire a member of the United Nations and "I have a feeling this will come in the not distant future."—Reuter.

CHURCHILL IN GENEVA

Geneva, Sept. 16.

Millions of small index cards, recording the names of prisoners of war and dead soldiers, moved Britain's wartime Prime Minister, Mr. Winston Churchill, to silence here this afternoon when he visited the headquarters of the International Red Cross.

Mr. Churchill, who has been on holiday in Switzerland, has devoted his last week to official visits. He was given an enthusiastic reception from the crowd when he left the Red Cross Headquarters, giving them the famous V-sign.—Reuter.

JEWISH RELIEF

New York, Sept. 16.

Nearly \$10,000,000 for the relief of destitute Jews overseas, the largest appropriation ever made in a single month, has been voted by the Jews Distribution Committee for the month of September.

The chairman said that the appropriation was "indicative of the critical need of the 1,400,000 Jewish survivors in Europe."—Reuter.

Threat To Use Force By Arabs

Jerusalem, Sept. 16.

Palestine Arab leaders, in a protest to General Sir Alan Cunningham, threatened to take direct action for defence against Jewish terrorists and demand the immediate dissolution of the Jewish Agency and other organisations.

The protest, signed by Jamal Hussini, vice-chairman of the Palestine Arab Higher Committee, accuses the Palestine Government of showing no genuine inclination to suppress terrorism.

Among the punishments which are demanded against the Jews are the blowing up of Jewish quarters and houses where terrorist activities occur and the imposition of collective fines on the Jewish population. The protest follows the death of four Arabs in Jewish terrorist activities in Jaffa during the weekend.

A five-man delegation from Jamal Hussini's Palestine Arab party—the biggest Arab political group in Palestine—in an interview with the Commissioner of Jaffa district, demanded the setting up of "defence organisations" to protect Arab lives and property against Jewish terrorism.—Reuter.

Trouble In Greece

Athens, Sept. 17.

The Ministry of Public Order today reported 11 "bandits" killed in skirmishes as two bridges were destroyed and 27 telegraph poles cut down in the continuing efforts of Leftists to disrupt communication lines in northern Greece.

Seven were slain in a battle on the island of Kephallonia and five others killed in North Laria, the Ministry said. The 20 gendarmes and soldiers seized by a Leftist band in a battle on Saturday were stripped of clothing and arms and released.

The police said that unidentified assailants shot dead a Communist escorting two women in Athens. In Athens' fashionable Colonaki section, a hand grenade was thrown at a police patrol but no casualties were reported.—Associated Press.

GROMYKO IN THE CHAIR

New York, Sept. 16.

Mr. Andrei Gromyko takes over the chairmanship of the Security Council on Tuesday and there is considerable speculation in UNO circles how this will affect the course of the Council's debates in the next month.

The 38-year-old Soviet delegate is the first of the "Big Three" to become chairman under the system of rotation—British delegate Sir Alexander Cadogan takes over a month hence—and curiosity is being expressed as to how Mr. Gromyko will deal with the numerous and growing problems of procedure which beset the Council.—Reuter.

GOODWILL VISIT TO MONTREAL

Montreal, Sept. 16.

The French corvette *Lobelia* of 1,000 tons arrived here on a goodwill visit during the weekend. The crew and that of the Argentine training cruiser *La Argentina*, also in port, will be entertained by Navy, Municipal and Consular officials.

The *Lobelia* worked with the Royal Canadian Navy during the war and received the Croix de Guerre for her work in sinking three submarines in the Atlantic. She is commanded by Captain Jacques Duharebo and carries 75 officers and men.—Reuter.

Baghdad, Sept. 16.

Hama Rashid, Chief Lieutenant of the outlawed Kurdish leader, Mulla Mustafa Al Barzani, head of the Barzani tribe, returned to Iraq today from Persia to surrender to the Iraqi Government. Hama Rashid, who is now in Baghdad, has asked for pardon. His request is being considered by the Government.—Reuter.

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"JANE"



BOOTS AND HER BU DDIES



Could Be!



BY EDGAR MARTIN



Arculli Committed To Trial At Criminal Sessions

Lower court proceedings concluded yesterday at the Central Magistracy when F. X. d'Almada committed F. M. el Arculli to stand trial at the Criminal Sessions on charges of breach of the Defence Regulations.

KNATTY KNITTERS NEEDED

Another appeal has been made by Bishop Hall for volunteers to undertake the knitting of garment for the use of the Colony's needy.

Bishop Hall points out that though a number of ladies have generously volunteered either to work as individuals or to organize knitting groups, the response to the original appeal has not produced anything like enough knitters to meet the need.

It has been arranged that volunteers can obtain wool from—

Y.M.C.A. (Ground Floor) Kowloon—Tuesday and Thursday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon, from Mrs. Cassidy and Mrs. Ingram. (Old City Hall, Ground Floor) Hong Kong—Friday and Saturday mornings, 10 a.m. to 12 noon, and afterwards, Monday to Friday, inclusive, from 3 to 4.30 p.m.

The following ladies have wool for knitters in their own locality and would welcome further volunteers:

Kowloon:—Mrs. Fisher, 21 Kadoorie Avenue, Kowloon, Telephone 60250; Miss Wood, 128 Waterloo Road, Telephone 66131; and Mrs. Shann, Guild of Martha and Mary, Christ Church, Diocesan Boys' School, Telephone 67777.

Hong Kong:—Mrs. T. W. Kwok, 10 Po Shan Road, Telephone 31802; Miss Barbara Budden, French Mission, Battery Path, Telephone 27873 (after 5 p.m.); Mrs. Morahan, Reppe Bay Hotel, Telephone 27776; Mrs. Chester Woods, 168 Police Quarters, Caine Road; Miss Baptista, St. Nicholas Club, King's Building, Mrs. Norman Stanley, Telephone 21191; Miss Dudley, Y.W.C.A., Rutton Building, Duddell Street; and Mrs. Hauldridge, 3 Alburgh Hall, May Road, Telephone 28311.

There are still certain parts of the Colony that have no knitting groups and in order to save transport it is hoped that ladies will come forward and offer to distribute wool and receive finished garments in these areas.

Anyone willing to start a group should get in touch with Mrs. Hauldridge at 3 Alburgh Hall or at the City Hall on Saturday mornings, who will make the necessary arrangements for the delivery of wool and patterns. The garments are being made for the poor irrespective of race, nationality or creed and will be issued to those who are known by the Social Welfare Council to be in real need of clothing.

"Sino-British" Get-Together

The Committee of the Chinese Industrial Cooperative movement, who are now in Hong Kong and who will act as hosts at the meeting of the Sino-British Club this evening at 5.30 p.m., represent one of the most interesting developments in China today.

Started by a small group in Shanghai 1936, New Zealanders, British, Chinese, American, and greatly aided by the then British Ambassador Sir Archibald Clark Kerr, now Lord Inverchapel, the C.I.C. movement was started by a loan from the Chinese Ministry of Finance of \$500,000. The idea was to foster local village industries on a cooperative basis throughout the interior of China, in caves, farmhouses, deserted temples, anywhere where a few people could get together to make something. Boots, saddles, belts, footballs, basketballs, leather goods, shoe polish, spinning, weaving and dyeing are a few of the industries started since the cooperative movement began.

Today there are cooperatives in 18 out of China's provinces, and federations have been formed for the purchase of raw materials, for the sale of goods, and for helping local cooperatives with medical services, schooling, and training. Wrecked by the storm of war, the movement is now being re-started and the shattered fabric of more than one thousand local cooperatives is being repaired to serve as a basis for further expansion.

At the next meeting of the Sino-British Club there will be a talk on "English Music" by Father Ryan, illustrated by gramophone records.

H.E. the Governor and Lady Young will be guests of the Chinese Industrial Cooperative at the meeting of the Sino-British Club at St. John's Hall this evening.

On July 9 an official statement was published concerning banking accounts held in Germany by nationals of the United Kingdom. The Secretary of State for the Colonies has now requested that in future all letters on the subject should include statements as to the nationality of the applicant.

The prosecution was conducted by Mr. R. S. Smith, and Arculli was not represented. Throughout the proceedings Arculli reserved his defence. Kenneth Ip, 37, said that before the war he was the manager of Dover & Company. A year after the Japanese occupation, he joined Mr. Needa, as a general broker. Mr. Needa had a firm known as Lee Tak Firm. Witness remained there until November 1944. He left because business was not good and he intended to return to his native country.

He left Hong Kong and returned a week later. On Dec. 7, 1944, he was arrested at Mr. Needa's office, where he had gone to get a pair of shoes. He saw Miss Broadbridge who worked with the company and Mr. Chui. Mr. Needa was not present. While he was there Mr. Needa came into the office accompanied by a Japanese, Matsumoto, and an interpreter. He saw Needa and Matsumoto going into another room and heard the opening of a safe.

On one occasion, he was told by a Japanese that for the past 18 months his activities were very mysterious. He was told to admit or else he would be given the third degree. From his cell, he could see others who had been arrested. Among them were Key, Needa and a Russian lady. On another occasion, he was taken out to see a Chinese being given the water torture and was promised the same, if he did not talk.

Later he was removed to a big cell. He saw Key, Shen and Yuen and in the other cell were Olsen, Murphy, Denis Victor, Needa and Dr. Tseng. In the cell he spoke to Key and Arculli, the accused. Witness said to accused "Tubby, why are you arrested?" Accused replied that he was accused of being a British spy.

Accused also told him, "You are not accused of a bad crime, if you admit you will be let off with a small fine—a few hundred yen." Accused also said that he knew the interpreter.

Accused witness said, was treated very well. Accused was taken out every day and returned later and was locked up. While under arrest the prisoners used to exchange notes. Once he heard accused tell Key to return the money he had borrowed, which Key denied.

Accused seemed concerned over Key and always asked witness what Key said when he talked with witness. Later, witness was not open and frank with accused, as a result of a warning by a fellow prisoner, and thenceforth he treated Arculli with reserve.

Accused was once taken away for ten days and on his return, when witness had the opportunity, he asked accused where he had been. Accused informed him that he had been transferred to Shaikwan.

Accused when he came back had new clothes, shoes, a haircut and shave. In reply to questions, accused said that he had been given permission to go home.

During the time he worked with Needa the work was confined strictly to business. Witness knew Dr. Selwyn-Clarke. He met him during the occupation. He had been to Macao three times and on three occasions had carried messages for Dr. Selwyn-Clarke to the British Consul in Macao. Witness was a qualified wireless operator and knew how to operate a transmitter.

D. M. S. Xavier said that he had been tried and sentenced to two years by the Japanese. He knew accused. He saw accused in "B" hall at Stanley after he was sentenced. He was in a working party. Witness knew a Sgt. Hardy, a prisoner in "G" hall and was familiar with the handwriting of accused as accused had written song hits for him and had showed him letters.

In reply to Mr. Smith witness said that he had seen a letter in possession of a Japanese prisoner at Stanley. It was signed by Hardy but in accused's handwriting. The prisoner said that the letter had been found by a gardener on the lawn. Witness called accused and wrote something in witness's presence. He later again compared the writing and found the two identical.

Witness said he saw Japanese Yamakoshi, who

membered accused telling him that Yamakoshi had asked him to spy on the European prisoners and that he had refused. In prison he was working in the cook house. From his place he could see the officers' block and all that was happening. Once he saw accused going to the officers' place. When accused came for more rice witness taxed him. Accused told him that he was working there and had managed an officer.

W. A. Shea William Albert Shea said that after the occupation he did nothing and lived by selling his belongings. At Needa's request he joined Needa and remained there till 1944. He was arrested by Matsumoto and two others and taken to the Happy Valley Gendarmerie. He was first taken to what looked like a torture room. He was told that he had been arrested for possession of a transmitter and a short wave radio. He denied this. He was released on Feb. 2, 1945.

He once saw Arculli on the lawn. Arculli was dressed in a Chinese gown with shoes. He had a hair cut and shave. Witness did not know what a shave and haircut were during his detention.

While on the lawn he saw a Japanese officer exchange greetings with Arculli who appeared to be on very good terms with accused.

The only occasions he had done anything for Needa outside business were on two occasions when he took money to Gingle's in Kowloon. He knew nothing about Needa helping people financially, assisting a Volunteer to escape to Free China or the sending of medicines to Free China.

Ho Chi-wing Ho Chi-wing said that he was arrested on Dec. 7, 1944 and accused of being a spy. He was taken to No. 2 Police Station where he was questioned, and four days after his arrest

Salt-Fish Trade At A Standstill

Interviewed by the "China Mail" yesterday, a representative of the Hong Kong Fishermen's Guild claimed that the mission which was sent to Canton on behalf of local fishing interests on Sept. 11, had persuaded the Canton Authorities to take up the question of Government control over fish with the Hong Kong Government.

The visit of the deputation was given wide publicity in the Canton Press, which stressed the fact that the decision of the Hong Kong Government would result in Hong Kong's fishermen being deprived of a livelihood.

A Committee member of the local Salt Fish Association told the "China Mail" that since Government control over fish had been enforced, the salt fish business, which was one of Hong Kong's most thriving industries, had been brought to a standstill.

It is understood that Government control over fish does not extend to fish brought in from Sankadan, Thailand, Annam and other South Sea regions, a fact which was brought to the notice of the Canton Authorities.

The "China Mail" was also informed that although Government is exercising control over fresh fish brought into the Colony, there is no such thing as a controlled price for fish sold to the general public.

The Officer in Charge of Fisheries, when interviewed by the "China Mail" yesterday afternoon, stated that he was not in a position to make any statement.

OLD BULLET WOUND Arrested by a Police constable at Shaikwan for the theft of a woollen vest, Fung Chun, 36, was found to be suffering from a bullet wound in chest. He was taken to Queen Mary Hospital and discharged on Sunday.

Before Mr. H. G. Sheldon K.C. at the Central Magistracy yesterday, Fung was sentenced to one month's hard labour. Enquiries revealed that the gun shot wound inflicted in 1945 outside the Colony.

Inspector H. Sell prosecuted. Due to the indisposition of Lieut. Col. J. C. Stewart, President of War Crimes Court No. 7, hearing of the case against Nishimori Genichiro, charged on eight counts of having committed war crimes at Hong Kong, on the night of Dec. 26, 1941, was postponed. The case was adjourned to Dec. 2, 1946, sitting with Mr. J. F. Keel.

CHANG FA-KWEI

General Chang Fa-kwei, Garrison Commander of Kwangtung province and concurrently Director of President Chiang Kai-shek's Canton Headquarters, will shortly be appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Chinese Army to replace General Ku Chu-tang, who will become Pacification Commissioner for the Peiping-Hankow and Lunghai Railways areas, according to Chinese press reports from Nanking yesterday.

He was taken out and beaten and again questioned. He was told that he had concealed a short wave radio but denied this. He was again beaten and suffered injuries to his fingers.

He did not see accused at No. 2 Police Station but at Happy Valley when he was transferred. One day after he had been beaten accused told witness that it would be better to admit otherwise he would be suffering more.

Accused said to him: "I have seen you accompanied by a radio repairer in Wellington Street." The Gendarmes asked him to admit but he did not. They then asked accused for proof, accused replying that he had seen this with his own eyes.

The Gendarmes then questioned witness saying that the basement of a house in Wellington Street was rented by him. Witness denied this saying that it was rented by a Russian named Alex. Witness was released on Jan. 31, 1945.

Before his release he was advised not to disclose anything that had happened in the cells or he would be re-arrested and beheaded.

Formal evidence of arrest on a warrant signed by Lieut. Poole and counter-signed by Major D. Hall-Caine was given by Inap. C. Krieff of the Special Branch. Superintendent J. O'Donovan gave evidence of having charged Arculli. In answer to the charge, after he had been cautioned, Arculli elected to say nothing until he had seen a solicitor.

Accused was committed to stand his trial at the October Sessions.

"H.K. MUNICIPAL COUNCIL"

(Continued from Page 1)

The Committee was unanimous in recommending that the Municipal Council, when established, should have wide powers but should be based on a limited franchise.

Functions Of Government

As to the division of functions between Government and the Municipal Council it was considered that the following functions inter alia should be reserved by the Crown and Government:—

- (1) Imperial and Foreign Affairs and Defence.
- (2) Harbour Services.
- (3) Post Office, Imports & Exports, Customs and Excise, and all taxes and dues on shipping.
- (4) Government Finance and Audit.
- (5) Administration of Justice.
- (6) Crown Lands.

With regard to the Police, it was considered that in the interest of safety and good order, at least for the time being it would be an advantage to concentrate all the police powers of the Colony, including Water Police, the Preventive Service, the District Watchmen and police intelligence in the hands of Government as one service under the undivided command of the Commissioner of Police.

The Municipal Council should take over all the administrative functions usually included under the following Departments:—

- (1) P.W.D. (to include the Botanical and Forestry Department)
- (2) Education Department.
- (3) Health and Sanitary Services.
- (4) Finance and Revenue Departments.
- (5) Fire Brigade Service.
- (6) Prisons.

On the subject of the size of the proposed Municipal Council, it was thought that on the one hand it should not be so large as to be unwieldy and yet consist of a sufficient number of members to undertake the manifold duties that would fall to the lot of Councillors. In practice a member of the Municipal Council would be called upon to devote at least fifty per cent of his normal working hours to municipal work and very few people could afford the required time. A Council of not fewer than 16 members would be necessary.

Having regard to the fact that Hong Kong is a British Colony the members of the Council should be British subjects, but the assistance of other nationals could be invoked and would be welcomed on the several Municipal Committees, which the Committee contemplates would consist of Municipal Councillors, assisted by members of the community irrespective of nationality.

As to the distribution of the Members of the Council between the various communities of the Colony, the Council might be constituted as follows:—

- (a) Six members to be elected by the Chinese electorate, at least two of whom should be

qualified in respect of Hong Kong and at least two in respect of Kowloon and the New Territories.

(b) Ten members, of whom one should represent the Portuguese community and one the Indian community, to be elected by the non-Chinese electorate as a whole and to include at least three representatives, qualified to represent Hong Kong and at least three qualified to represent Kowloon and the New Territories.

In coming to this conclusion as to the constitution of the Council the division of the Colony into electoral districts or wards was considered undesirable as militating against unity of interest in the Colony and unlikely to produce the best type of candidate.

For the same reasons it would not be practicable or desirable to have a separate representation for Kowloon and the New Territories. The interests of these areas could be safeguarded by the election of Councillors whose qualifications for their post depended on local factors. Moreover, the Chinese residents of New Territories would be included in the proposed Chinese Electoral College. The present local Councils in the New Territories might be left as part of the administrative machinery of the Municipal Council, although the administration of justice throughout the territory should be concentrated in the hands of Government.

The whole community should be divided into two and not more than two electoral bodies.

In view of the fact that election of representatives by ballot is alien to Chinese ideas and customs and has in other instances been looked on with disfavour by the Chinese themselves as not in conformity with their ideas, the Chinese electorate should be considered as separate from that of the rest of the community and the Chinese themselves might be entrusted with the task of evolving an acceptable plan on the basis of some kind of Electoral College similar to that in practice in the former International Settlement of Shanghai.

All other voters should be included in one electorate, irrespective of their racial origin. The five of their racial origin, the electorates should not be further divided so as to provide a separate election for the Indian, Portuguese and other communities.

In the non-Chinese electorate, elections should be by secret ballot.

Qualifications Of Voters The basic qualification for Chinese and non-Chinese should be the same. It is, however, unavoidable and necessary that the franchise be limited to persons who have the necessary standard of education and political intelligence. With the spread of education and with more experience in representative Government, the franchise should gradually be extended. Universal suffrage in the United Kingdom is justifiable on account of the minimum standard of education attained by the whole community. This does not obtain in Hong Kong.

To determine the qualifications for a voter is a matter of great difficulty, but as essential conditions of the franchise every voter should:—

- (1) be a British subject; and
- (2) be twenty-five years of age or older, according to foreign reckoning; and
- (3) pay rates on an assessed rental of \$100.00 a month, or such other rental as may from time to time be determined.

Provision should be made for extending the franchise to persons living in hotels, boarding houses and messes by providing that the accommodation occupied by them should be assessed by the municipal authorities for the purpose of the franchise on the basis of the premises occupied, excluding such items as service, furniture and food supplied.

The basis of the franchise in the former International Settlement in Shanghai, with slight changes, might be considered applicable to Hong Kong. This might be adapted to the following effect:—

"Every individual, corporate body and association may be entitled to a vote in respect of the leasehold interest in land or the leasehold interest of a certain annual assessment, provided all the rates and taxes due have been paid. Corporate bodies and associations should be allowed to vote through their registered representatives. No single interest, however large, from the point of view of property held or occupied, should entitle the holder to occupy more than one vote."

Qualification Of Councillors

It would be desirable to require a higher property qualification for Councillors than for voters. It is essential, however, that candidates for election should have an adequate knowledge of English and should be men of repute and standing in their respective communities. To ensure these qualifications, candidates should:—

- (1) be qualified as electors;
- (2) be eligible for jury service or be duly exempted therefrom;
- (3) be duly proposed and seconded by qualified voters, both of whom should be Justice of the Peace.

In the early stages, until it is seen how the scheme works out, some safeguard would be necessary to ensure that accepted candidates would be responsible persons, hence the suggestion that candidates be sponsored by Justices of the Peace.

Term Of Office In view of the time required for a Councillor to become experienced in municipal duties, Councillors should, in principle, hold office for a term of three years, but a system should be worked out whereby a third of the Councillors should retire each year, though eligible for re-election. In any system of rotation, however, the proportional representation of Hong Kong and Kowloon, as well as of the Portuguese, Indian and other communities representatives should be maintained as unimpaired as possible.

The Chairman and Vice Chairmen of the Council should be elected each year and both should be, by virtue of their office, unofficial members of the Legislative Council.

Committees

A Council of sixteen would not be large enough to cope unaided with the work of the municipality. The Council would function departmentally through Committees each of which should consist of a certain number of members of the Council, representing as many different interests as possible, together with non-members of the Council, of any nationality, who would be invited or co-opted to serve, including particularly persons possessing expert qualifications on different aspects of municipal work.

The Committees should be mainly advisory in character and their decisions be subject to confirmation by the Council, but they might be empowered to exercise certain executive functions in routine matters in conjunction with the Heads of the Departments concerned.

There should be a certain number of Standing Committees such as Finance, Health, Public Works, Education and Staff, in addition to various occasional and ad hoc committees.

Governor's Veto As the Chairman of the Council would in all probability be an ordinary member of the Council giving his services without pay, the administration would require a highly qualified person to act as Chief Executive Officer of the Council, to act as Head of the Secretariat and to co-ordinate the work of the Departments.

As the Council would be a deliberative body, the Chairman of the Council, as such, would have no executive powers, and the decisions of the Council would have to be carried out through its executive staff, through the channel of the Secretariat.

It would be necessary to provide in any constitution that the Governor-in-Council should have power to veto any decision of the Municipal Council.

Revenue

The arrangements for the collection of the Colony's revenues and their distribution between Government and municipal services would require much consideration. Some rights of taxation should be reserved for Government, such as, for instance, excise and customs duties, shipping dues, income or corporation tax. The Council should collect and primarily should retain revenues from rates, licences, permits and from the normal working of municipal departments. Revenue from fines and penalties imposed by the Courts for breach of Municipal By-laws might appropriately be allocated to the Council. The total revenue of the Colony from all sources would in all probability require some adjustment and allocation between Government and the Municipal Council and, in the early stages, the Council might have to depend upon a Government grant to meet its obligations. The Council, however, should aim ultimately to collect sufficient revenue to maintain all its services, independently of Government support.

The forthcoming wedding of Captain Anthony Gerald Staley, Indian Army Ordnance Corps, residing at the Harbour View Hotel, and Miss Patricia Maria de Monte Garza Alvar, of No. 302, Prince Edward Road, is announced.

Readers' Letters

A Query

Sir,—Could you enlighten me as to who played the leading roles in the picture "Cobra Woman"? My friend seems to think that Hedy Lamarr played the leading female role whereas I say that Maria Montez did.

ANTHONY KAN.

(The leading roles in "Cobra Woman" were played by Maria Montez, Jon Hall and Sabu.)

"Patroller"

Sir,—We read with alarm of the conditions on board I.M.S. "Patroller" for the 109 Hongkongites; and we consider how lucky they were to be able to walk to the ablutions, to have three-tier bunks, and not hammocks, to have fans, a refrigerator and even a reading room!

We assume, and no doubt rightly, that they didn't have to queue for an hour or more for each meal, that they had supper every night, that the ship wasn't ant-ridden and that the tea was on every occasion drinkable.

If, sir, the above conditions were like that on every troop ship, then indeed we would realise that the Modern Army had come into operation at last!

Taxation

Sir,—The Boston Tea Party took place in defence of the ideal of no taxation without representation. I have every intention of doing so, and await with interest reports of their meetings.

KACY KEE.

**CAN'T DO THAT
THERE HERE**

Accused was fined \$10 or two weeks' hard labour for avoiding payment of fare and two years' hard labour for assault.

Three new members were inducted yesterday. They were D.L. Strellett, A. Vago and Kwok Chan. Guests at yesterday's luncheon were Dr. R.A. McIlrath and Messrs. E. Lloyd Jones, J.I. Barnes, W.R. Myers, J. Moodie and A. Raymond.

MONEY MART
Chinese National Current
opened yesterday at \$1.20 for
futures and \$1.44 for spot (1)

U.S. dollars had buyers \$4.66/\$4.70, Sterling at \$10.9 and Australian pounds at \$12.7

ber, 1945, by the prisoner of war Affairs Central Investigative Committee regarding inhuman acts in Malaya they stated: "Although there were almost no protests from Britain, some highly exaggerated and superficial reports appeared after the war in England."

Accused was remanded a week to enable him to make restitution to the complainant.

FOOD CARGO CONFISCATED

indicate it will be the biggest drive which the Government troops have yet been committed in the undeclared civil war. Meanwhile, press reports state

Government objectives.—Re-

The admission is subject to compliance within six months with certain provisions of the Legal Practice Ordinance.

Mr. Comber was invited to Hong Kong by Messrs. Hastings & Company and will be assistant to J. E. S. C. P. S.

The Doubling is Arundine making
The whole plant is capable
producing medium and Fine

Derham, 10 Tav. Lodge, Ave.
Street, London, S.W.1.

No. 56 of 1946

**Hongkong Harbour
Prohibited Anchorage**

(1) An area enclosed by the following positions is hereby

NOTICE IS HEREBY
GIVEN that Bill of Lading
129 issued by the Ocean Steam
ship Co., Ltd., for 5 unpaired
motor cars arrived by the

null and void.

LAMMERT BROS
Auctioneers, Surveyors
and Appraisers,
Pedder Building,
Telephone No. 20224.

The Auction is subject
Conditions of Sale published
the 9th March, 1940, in
the Gazette.

HONG KONG, 17th Sept

THE BANK OF CANTON
Bldg., 1st fl., 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.

DE LA RAMA LINESEXPRESS CARGO LINER SERVICES
TO AND FROM PACIFIC & ATLANTIC COASTS

M.V. DONA NATI

Leads For
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3rd October

THE DE LA RAMA STEAMSHIP CO. INC.

Pedder Building
TEL: 23676Chinese Shipping Office
Tel. 20163**BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**1, CONNAUGHT ROAD CENTRAL
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Agents: CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS TO

"FOOCHOW" Shanghai 2 p.m. 18th Sept.
"NANCHANG" (No Passengers) Swatow, Shanghai & Tientsin 2 p.m. 19th Sept.
"NINGHAI" Singapore & Penang 4 p.m. 20th Sept.

ARRIVALS FROM

"HANYANG" Tientsin & Swatow 22nd Sept.

CANTON RIVER LINE

"TATSHAN" Sails noon 19th Sept.
Arrives 2.30 p.m. 21st Sept.
Sails 7 a.m. 23rd Sept.
Arrives 5.30 p.m. 25th Sept.

Agents: BLUE FUNNEL LINE

U. K. SERVICE

Sailing	For
"PROMETHEUS" 11th Oct.	Port Said, Liverpool via Straits
Arriving	From
"BENRINNES" 19th Sept.	U.K. via Straits
"THESEUS" 27th Sept.	do
"SAMOA" 28th Sept.	do
"SAMAFRIC" Early Oct.	do
"ANTIOCHUS" Mid. Oct.	do

NEW YORK SERVICE

Arriving	From
"GLAUCUS" 3rd week Oct.	New York

Agents:

AUSTRALIAN - ORIENTAL LINE, LTD.

Sailing

For
"YUNNAN" 3rd week Sept.

All The Above Subject To Alteration Without Notice.
For Passage and Freight Particulars Apply To The Above.**DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.**

S. S. "Halyang"

Sailing for Swatow & Amoy on or about 23rd Sept.

Subject to alteration without Notice.

For Particulars of Freight & Passage.
Please apply to:—**DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.**General Managers.
P. & O. Building, 5th floor. Tel. 23755.**CHINESE SHIPPING DEPT.**

20 Connaught Road, Central. Tel. 24639.

Sterling-Dollar Rate To Stay

London, Sept. 16.

Britain's Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Hugh Dalton, today confirmed that the sterling exchange rate which Britain will "communicate" to the Bretton Woods International Monetary Fund will be the present exchange rate; that he sees no reason to contemplate any change in the sterling-dollar rate; that Britain does not intend to apply for a loan from the Bretton Woods World Bank and that he knows of no misunderstanding between Britain and the United States as regards Britain's obligations under the Anglo-American loan agreement, particularly in regard to Britain's forthcoming negotiations for settlements of sterling balances held by India, Egypt and other countries.

The Chancellor was discussing his imminent departure for North America, primarily to attend the first meeting of the Board of Governors of the Bretton Woods World Bank and the International Monetary Fund.

On the exchange rates, the London view is that this is no time to contemplate changes, not merely for sterling but for almost all currencies except where there is clear evidence of gross maladjustment.

In all other cases wherever the present exchange rate can be regarded as anywhere near equilibrium with the dollar, London feels that making changes would do more harm than good.

Too Quick

It is so secret that responsible London quarters feel that some countries, notably Sweden, which recently altered their currencies, acted too precipitately and may later have cause for regret, though naturally the Chancellor of the Exchequer himself does not talk—for publication—on such points.

Borrowing from the World Bank is designed primarily for rehabilitating countries which suffered enemy occupation and for developing backward countries.

Since the United States and Canadian loans cover Britain's dollar requirements, London feels that these other countries have a stronger claim on the World Bank's facilities and for this and other reasons, Britain herself does not intend to apply for any of them.

Britain's own contributions to both the World Bank and International Monetary Fund will be paid on or before the due dates.

July Deadline

The agreement with Argentina is regarded as a good augury for settlements with other holders of sterling balances.

As was already known, negotiations with India cannot start until the new Nehru government gets into its stride.

Similar negotiations with Australia and New Zealand will wait until after their respective forthcoming general elections and sterling balances do not figure in the present Anglo-Egyptian treaty negotiations.

But the Chancellor of the Exchequer evidently hopes that in all cases, mutually satisfactory settlements can and will be reached by the deadline of next July laid down in the Anglo-American loan agreement.—Reuter.

New York Exchanges

New York, Sept. 16.

American A/C Sterling 4.03%; 4.03 1/2, American A/C Sterling 3 Months 4.03-5/16, 4.03-9/16, On Sweden 27.32, 27.85, France 84, 84 1/2, Switzerland (official) 24.00, 24.25, Switzerland (Free) 24.05 offered, Spain 9.20, Portugal 4.04 1/2, 4.06 1/2, Australia 3.23, New Zealand 3.25, South Africa 4.02 1/2, British East Africa 20.25, India 30.20, China 3.22 1/2, 3.38 1/2, Argentina (Official) 29.75, Argentina (Free) 24.83 offered, Brazil 5.45, Bolivia (Official) 2.00, Bolivia (Free) 2.33, Chile (Official) 5.10, Chile (Free) 3.25, Chile (Export) 4.00, Colombia 56.98, Cuba 100, Ecuador 7.00, Guatemala 100, Holland 37.73, Mexico 20.60, 20.35, Peru 15.50, Uruguay 56.00, Venezuela 29.90, Netherlands West Indies 58.05, Dutch Guiana 58.35, Montreal on London 4.02, Montreal on New York 36.250, Swiss Bank Notes rate 28.80, 30.00, Belgian Franc 2.28, 2.28 1/2.—Reuter.

LONDON SILVER & GOLD

London, Sept. 16.

Silver Spot per fine oz. 56 1/4 d.
Silver Forward per fine oz. 55 1/4 d.
Bar Gold, Fine, at 178 3/4.—Reuter.

London Stock Exchange

London, Sept. 16.

Consols, 2 1/2 per cent 1945/75 07-11/16, Conversion Loan, 3 1/2 per cent 11 1/2, War Loan, 3 1/2 per cent 107-9/16, New War Loan, 3 per cent 105 1/2, Saving Bonds 3 1/2 1955-65 105 1/2, Saving Bonds 3 1/2 1955-75 105 1/2, Victory Bonds 3 1/2 1945-75 105 1/2, German Loan, 7 per cent (Dawes) 10 1/2, Japanese Bonds, 5 per cent 1907-19, Canton-Kowloon Railway 23, Tientsin Pukow Railway, 5 per cent 26, Lung-Tsing U. Hai Rly, 5 per cent 1913-23, Reorg. Loan, 5 per cent 1913 (London Iss) 50, Crisp Loan, 5 per cent 1911 47, Hukuang Railway, 5 per cent 1911 28, Honan Railway, 5 per cent 1905 32 1/2, Shanghai-Nanking Railway, 5 per cent 28, Mercantile Bank of India, 4 1/2 29 1/2, Chartered Bank of A. & C. 12-1/16, H.K. & Shanghai Banking Corporation 85, Lydenburg Estates 122/8, South Africa Townships 28/10, Selection Trust 40/10, South Africa Torbanites 12 1/2, Canadian Pacific 20 1/2, Mexican Eagles 14 1/2.—Reuter.

DEPARTMENT BUYING STOPS

Washington, Sept. 16.

The Agriculture Department has notified cash-paying governments that it will buy no more meat or meat products, exclusive of lard, for them after Sept. 30.

Department buying henceforth will be given over to the needs of military services, other Government agencies and UNRRA.

Principal cash paying countries who will do their own buying are the United Kingdom, Belgium, Netherlands, India and Netherlands East Indies.

The Department has already stepped out as a buying agent for flour, other wheat products, oats, grain, sorghum, cotton, tobacco, fruits, vegetables and sugar, except for the Philippine Government.—Associated Press.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES

London, Sept. 16.

Day to Day Loan 1/2 per cent, Short Money 3/4 to 1, Bank Bills, 3 Months 1/7-3/8, Bank Bills, 6 Months 9/16 to 1, Fine Trade Bills, 3 Months 1 to 1 1/4, Fine Trade Bills, 6 Months 1 1/2 to 2 1/4, Treasury Bills, 2 Months 1/2 to 1 1/2, Treasury Bills, 3 Months 1 1/2 to 1 3/4.—Reuter.

TREASURY POSITION

Washington, Sept. 17.

The position of the United States Treasury on September 12 compared with the corresponding date a year ago:

Total public debt \$265,708,371.00 and \$263,178,288.000.

Gold assets \$20,292,910,000 and \$20,095,960,000.—Associated Press.

REUTER U.K. INDEX

London, Sept. 16.

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ARRIVALS

S.S. "KWAISANG" from Tientsin, Tsingtao & Keelung 19th Sept.

IN PORT

S.S. "EMPIRE FARRAR" Kowloon Dock
S.S. "ESANG" Kowloon Dock.
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Leads for Rotterdam, Antwerp, Amsterdam & London 6th Oct.

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"BENALDER"	U.K.	End September
"HICKORY STREAM"	U.K.	Early October
"TREVETHOE"	U.K.	October
"GLENIFFER"	U.K.	October
"EMPIRE RAJA"	U.K.	October
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Accepts cargo for LONDON, ANTWERP & ROTTERDAM

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SHIP	FROM	DUE
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SHIP	LOADS FOR	READY
OBRA	Straits, Madras, Calcutta.	Mid-October

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

SHIP	FROM	DUE
"FOYANG"	Australia	20th September
SHIP	LOADS FOR	READY
"NELORE"	SYDNEY	20th September

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LOADING

S.S. "BENRINNES" loading for London 2nd half Sept.
S.S. "BENALDER" " " " " 2nd half Sept.
S.S. "BENLOMOND" " " " " 1st half Oct.
S.S. "BENCRACHAN" " " " " 2nd half Sept.

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